

Sherriff.....Chas. W. Andison  
Clerk.....J. J. Collins  
Register.....J. J. Collins  
Treasurer.....J. J. Collins  
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. J. Collins  
Judge of Probate.....J. J. Collins  
County Engineer.....J. J. Collins  
Surveyor.....J. J. Collins

North Branch.....O. F. Benson  
South Branch.....O. F. Benson  
East Branch.....O. F. Benson  
West Branch.....O. F. Benson  
Central Branch.....O. F. Benson

President.....John F. Hunt  
Vice President.....John F. Hunt  
Clerk.....John F. Hunt  
Treasurer.....John F. Hunt  
Auditor.....John F. Hunt

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**  
Pastor, Rev. J. J. Collins. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

**Presbyterian Church.**  
Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school immediately after morning service. V. E. C. R. at 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. W. B. Macgregor, Pastor.

**Methodist Protestant Church.**  
Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

**Danish Ev. Lutheran Church**  
Rev. A. J. Jorgensen, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

**St. Mary's Catholic Church.**  
Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 5:30 p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Benedictus" at 8 o'clock. G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Riese, Assistant.

**Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.**  
Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the corner of the Court and Main streets. F. NARRIN, W. M. J. F. HUN, Secretary.

**Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.**  
Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 8 o'clock at the corner of the Court and Main streets. A. L. POND, Adjutant.

**Women's Relief Corps No. 162.**  
Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon at the corner of the Court and Main streets. MRS. MARG. JEROME, President. MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

**Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120**  
Meets every third Tuesday in each month. T. C. McDONALD, Sec.

**Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137**  
Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the corner of the Court and Main streets. PETER HORTON, Sec.

**Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. No. 109**  
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. T. NOLAN, R. M.

**Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. No. 83**  
Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. EMMA KEELER, W. M. MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

**Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 790**  
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. W. M. FAIRBOTHAM, President. MRS. JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

**Companion Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.**  
Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at 8 o'clock at the corner of the Court and Main streets. MRS. EMMA KEELER, W. M. MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

**Crawford Elve, G. O. L. O. T. M. No. 109**  
Meets first and third Friday of each month. EMMA AMOS, Lady Com. ANNIE EISENHAEUER, Record Keeper

**Gardfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.**  
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. W. M. FAIRBOTHAM, President. CORDELLA MCCLAIN, Secretary.

**Crawford County Grange, No. 984**  
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 8 o'clock. ELIZA BROTT, Master. S. B. BROTT, Secretary.

**IM. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.**  
Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. W. M. FAIRBOTHAM, President. MRS. JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

**Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the corner of the Court and Main streets. JENSON, G. ANNA E. EISENHAEUER, Sec.

**Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of W. E.**  
Meets Thursday of each month at 8 o'clock at the corner of the Court and Main streets. A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.

**Skandinavien F. F.**  
Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month. PETER HORTON, President. JOHN OLSON, Secretary.

**S. N. Insley, M.D.**  
**Physician and Surgeon**  
Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store.

**H. H. Merriman, M.D.**  
**Physician and Surgeon**  
Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. Residence on Peninsula Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

**O. C. Wescott**  
**DENTIST**  
OFFICE:  
East of Opera House.  
Night Calls at residence, first house south of M. E. Church.

**GEO. I. ALEXANDER**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
Pine Lands

Bought and sold on Commission. None-Residents' Lands looked after. Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of Bank of Grayling.

## HE BLAMED THE GOVERNMENT.

Unobliging Man Saw No Reason for Putting Himself Out.

"Say," remarked the post office clerk who was out of duty, as he watched a friend slip two stamps to the corner of an envelope, "why don't you put these stamps on horizontally instead of vertically? Don't you know you would save a lot of work for us members if you put your stamps beside each other instead of under each other? We always have to make two strokes when cancelling vertically placed stamps by hand, and they don't work well through the stamping machine either."

"Is that so?" queried his friend, as he took another envelope and proceeded to affix two stamps to it in a vertical position. "Then, by the great horn spoon, why doesn't the government sell its stamps in horizontal lines? Look at these. Here I bought 20 cents' worth of two-cent stamps and they come to me in vertical lines. If I buy five twos I get them attached one to the bottom of the other. Do you think I'm going to the trouble of tearing each stamp off just to please a government clerk by pasting them side by side? Guess again."

## ANCIENT AND MODERN FICTION.

Really Little Difference in the Methods of Writers.

The historian Freeman once said: "I never let a man die at the end of a chapter." The modern serial, or continued story, exemplifies a like theory of pausing at the very brink of an absorbing event. We consider a year-long serial one of considerable length; yet in France, in 1810, the first two parts of the *Astree*, one of the most celebrated Gallic novels, were published four or five years before the third part, and several more in advance of the fourth and fifth parts.

About the same time flourished *Mile de Scudery*, memorable as the author of the first romance of any note written by a woman. She composed and published by installments novels of a length unknown to the readers of today. Every story was originally issued in batches of small octaves, sometimes running to a score or so. She has been described as "the most pitiless writer of fiction that the world has ever known."

The same Seventeenth Century, says Harper's Weekly, illustrates, again, the willingness of French writers to abide their time. The poet Malherbe wished to console a friend on the death of his wife. By the time the poem was finished, the gentleman had been consoled, remarried, and was himself dead!

## Oriental Toy Fish.

William H. Heimbach of Allentown, Pa., an expert breeder of fancy fishes, has recently sold a lot of Japanese fringetails and some Chinese fantails for \$10 each. Several of the fringetails, with bodies less than three inches long, have tails four inches long. The parent stock was imported from the orient, but Mr. Heimbach has succeeded in raising about 500 of the fish in an elaborate hatchery he built adjoining his home. The fish, in addition to being expensive, requires little patience and care. The fish must be kept and bred in still water, which is supplied with oxygen by means of odd plants procured chiefly from China. The breeding of these top fish, of which single specimens are worth from \$5 to \$10, is said to be the same of pleasurable culture. A well stocked five gallon aquarium is worth about \$150.

## Their Favorite Metaphors.

Many well-known men have favorite metaphors which they endeavor to live up to, and, curiously enough, some of them are particularly applicable to their professions. "Speech is silver, silence is golden," is the maxim which Sir George Lewis, the famous lawyer, always bears in mind. "Tell the truth and shame the devil" is Mr. Labouchere's very appropriate motto; while Sir John Fisher adopts the significant words: "The frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy." John Burns is very fond of the saying: "The world is my country and to do good is my religion;" while the British premier gives the text of St. Paul as his motto: "All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient."

## A True Friend.

A true friend will tell one his faults, is a saying we often hear, but a true friend, if he is wise in the knowledge of human nature, will tell his virtues. The fact is that in this busy world of ours, with its keen struggle and sharp competition, we are pretty apt to be told our faults by those who are not friends, and to be brought face to face with our mistakes and failures so often that we sometimes lose hope and courage. Whoever has a word of honest praise for another should feel that he holds something which is of other's due, and hasten to pay it. The word of blame may be a goal, but the word of hearty commendation will be something to live up to," through many a trying hour.—The Parish Visitor.

**Famous Beauty a Woodcarver.**  
Lady Colebrooke, a woman alike for her beauty, accomplishments and skill as a political hostess, possesses a wonderfully complete carpenter and wood carving shop at Abington, Leamershire. Here she has not only turned out some clever pieces of work but has also taught some of the village girls on her husband's estate how to fashion wood with hammer and chisel. Lady Colebrooke is a clever sculptor, too.

## THIS CEMENT WALL A NOVELTY.

Action of Nature Has Given It a Distinct Artistic Value.

There is a wall of cement in Los Angeles which shores up one side of a building lot that has an artistic value never intended by the builder. He had moved his bags of cement on to the ground to be ready for work and was then called away on some other job for a day or two. In the meantime one of the very incontinent rains came on and each sack turned into stone under the action of the water and the fabric of the sacks themselves were absorbed into the cement so that it was impossible to remove it. Consequently each sack was wrought into the wall as if it had been a boulder on the line of an old stone wall.

They were then chinked and bound together with worked cement and after a time the weather disposed of the gunny sacking, but left the blocks marked with the impress of the weave. The result is a highly ornamental cement wall, resembling at a little distance a wall of some woven material.

## THIS PENAL COLONY A MODEL.

Brazil Seems to Have Solved One of Civilization's Problems.

The penal colony of the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, is on an island 300 miles off the coast. There are 600 convicts at present. They arise at 6 a. m. and work till 2 p. m. for the state cultivating cotton of a superlative quality. After two o'clock they work for themselves. The island is one of the most orderly and productive bits of soil in Brazil. It is a model convict colony and the cheapest run of any in the world.

The group of islands to which the penal one belongs is where the equatorial and south equatorial currents divide, and it is surrounded by a triangular sheet of quiet sea, full of all kinds of fish, valuable commercially. As convict labor may be had at ten cents a day there is opportunity for some fishing concerns there. It is regarded as a first-class location for a coaling station. The islands also have valuable phosphate deposits.

## Keep Girls Young.

"It is hard to take a back seat and see the younger generation occupying the front ones," says a millionaire's widow, who is not through growing youthful, though she has two grown-up daughters. She admires the "fine restraint" which wealthy French mothers exercise over the dressing of their young daughters, and she wishes more of this maternal mastery could be seen in this country. "Until she is married, if that event takes place when she is young," says the widow, "in June she is dressed almost as if she were a schoolroom child. Supposing she remains unwed at 21, she is still dressed after a uniform plan, so that her mother may continue to dress youthfully yet have toilets entirely different in style from her daughter's."—Exchange.

## Doing Chores.

To dig one's own potatoes, to shock one's own corn, to pick one's own apples, to pick one's own squashes at one's own barn, it is like filling one's system with an antitoxin before going into a fever-plagued country. One is immune to winter after this, provided he stays to bake his apples in his own wood fire. One works himself into a glow with all his dignities, and picking and piling that lasts until warm weather comes again; and along with this harvest glow comes stealing over him the after-harvest peace. It is the serenity of Indian summer, the mood of the after-harvest season, upon him—upon him and his fields and woods.—Dallas Love Sharp, in Atlantic.

## Advertising for One Penny.

Jabes Alvord, an old and highly respected resident of Winnet, Conn., is advertising as lost a pocketbook containing a penny, and offers to pay a liberal reward for its return. The penny bears the date of 1816, and Mr. Alvord it is almost invaluable. It was given to him by the family doctor when he was a child in distress. For safe keeping he put it in a crack in the house, and it fell down between the partitions. When the old house was torn down two years ago Mr. Alvord found it, after it had been lost more than 65 years. Now it is lost again.

## Air Purified by Curtains.

Dr. J. Brown, the medical officer of health of Barup, has drawn attention to the usefulness of muslin curtains in filtering the air of rooms, says the London Globe.

The amount of solid air removed from the air by muslin window curtains has surprised him. As he says, they are cheap and easily washed, and should be changed frequently. One condition he advocates but does not insist on is that they should not be dressed or ironed.

## The Proper Term.

Knox—You and Dr. Jones are partners, are you not?  
Dr. Smith—Oh, no. We often consult together and attend to each other's patients in case of absence, but we are in no sense partners.  
Knox—I see. He is what might be termed your accomplice.—Chicago News.

## Heredity.

Caller—Your little boy looks exactly like you.  
Youngster's Mother—Yes; but if he doesn't get his measles just when he wants them he puts up exactly the same kind of face his father does.

## MATTER FOR THE SCIENTISTS.

Theory as to Whether We Live Inside or Outside Earth.

There are a number of believers in the theory that we are living inside the earth instead of outside. These unpleasant people want us to admit that we are surrounded by a shell like a huge nut. Just what good it will do us to admit this isn't clear. About the only benefit to be derived from the assumption, as far as we can see at present, is the possibility that the balloonists may prepare themselves for a hard bump against the inner side of the shell if they ever go up too high.

We are also told that the acceptance of this kernel in the nut theory will explain many things—some of which we remember.

It will also upset a great many things with which we are familiar and which, on the whole, we like pretty well.

This leads us to remark that we prefer to believe we are outside. At the same time if the inside facts are convincing we are open to conviction.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## FLATTERY NOT IN HIS LINE.

Where Mr. Spooner Lost Out for Ever with Miss Flutterby.

"That's a portrait of your grandmother, as she looked when she was a young lady, is it? How strongly it resembles you, Miss Flutterby."

"You say that only to flatter me, Mr. Spooner. Grandmother was quite a beauty and everybody knows that I make no pretensions of that kind."

"I assure you that flattery is far from my thought, Miss Flutterby. The family resemblance is striking. I've often known cases of that kind. There were two sisters I was acquainted with when I was a boy. They looked wonderfully alike, just as that portrait looks like you, and yet one of them was as beautiful as a poet's dream and the other was dreadfully—that is, I mean, she wasn't at all—or rather she was lacking in that attractive quality, you know, that constitutes what we so lovingly frame this portrait has, hasn't it?"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

## Letter Writing.

Writing interesting letters doesn't come natural to me, and there are a good many people with whom I must keep in touch through letters, if at all. So I have got into the way of keeping a notebook and jotting down in it brief notes to remind me of little bits of news that will specially interest my different correspondents. I even jot down a little joke sometimes, says Home Chat. Then, when some time comes to write my letters, my notes are ready to hand, and the interesting scraps of news don't go flying away directly I put my pen to paper, as they used to do. Everybody tells me my letters are much more interesting than they used to be. If so, that is the secret.

## Fair Warning.

"John, dear," said Mrs. Wedderly, "is it true that the average woman has no sense of humor?"

"That's about the size of it," replied her husband.

"But the average man's—yours, for example—is pretty well developed, isn't it?" continued her husband's wife.

"Oh, yes," answered the unsuspecting other half of the combine, "mine is all right."

"Well, I'm glad of it," said Mrs. W., "as I have a treat in store for you. Next week I am going to ask you for a new washkin sack and I want you to laugh and feel jolly, just as you do when you read of such things."

## An Overvaunted Virtue.

S. I. Kimball, general superintendent of the life saving service, said of an applicant for a certain post:

"The man was recommended for his steadiness. Now steadiness is a virtue, especially in life saving, that goes some way too far. Whenever I think of it I think of an old lady I used to know. 'Mrs. Madden,' a gentleman once said to this old lady, 'your neighbor, Herbert Blasing, has applied to me for work. Is he steady?'

"'Steady, is it?' she said. 'Sure, if he was any steadier he'd be dead.'"

## All That Was Necessary.

A man who bored all his friends with his incessant talking prided himself on being able to hypnotize people. One day while asserting this and perceiving signs of incredulity on his friends' faces he turned to one of them and said:

"In order to prove it to you I will make you go to sleep if you like."

"Certainly," replied the friend; "you have only to speak."

## Amant Wisdom.

It hath been said that "wise men say nothing in dangerous times," and Swift, the greatest of English satirists, with provision, remarked that "wisdom is a beast, whose cackling we must value and consider because it is attended with an egg, but then, lastly, it is a nut which, unless you choose with judgment, may cost you a tooth and pay you with nothing but a worm."

## Their Point of View.

"Don't you think," asked one sheep in the flock of another, "that it is absurd for humans to be cutting off our wool in the way they do?"

"I should say so," answered the other. "I call it sheer nonsense."

## FOR SPOTS AND STAINS.

Some Ways of Removing These Blemishes on Clothing.

The effect of spots and stains on the clothing is to give a general air of untidiness to the appearance. It is expensive to send the garment to the cleaners for every spot, and home applications are often ineffective, partly because the right agent has not been employed and partly because the work is not rightly done.

One of the most important things in removing stains and spots is to remember that there must be a fresh piece of cloth underneath to absorb the soiled cleansing fluid as it soaks through. Cheesecloth is excellent for this purpose; fold several thicknesses and place beneath the stain. Blotting paper also is good.

The spot should be spread out on a flat surface, and the absorbent material should be large enough so it can be moved several times. Old white flannel is useful in making the application, using it in wetting and rubbing, and taking a dry piece to soak up the fluid when the spot is out.

One often has jet passementerie that has grown dull and dusty. Clean with alcohol slightly diluted with water and pat it dry with a clean cloth. To use magnesia, moisten the stain, then the magnesia, rub as carefully as possible, and let dry with magnesia on it. The powder can then be easily shaken off.

In using turpentine to remove paint, surround the spot with cornstarch to prevent a "ring."

## CLEAN FEATHERS IN BAG.

Description of One of the Best Methods to Employ.

It is said one of the best methods for cleaning feathers in a bed is to make a large cheesecloth bag and into it put all of the feathers. The cheesecloth bag and tick should be sewed together at one corner, so that the feathers can be worked from the tick to the bag. When the bag is full, sew up the opening and place the bag over the clothes line and beat gently with a rattan carpet beater. This frees the feathers from all dust. It is possible for the sun to reach the feathers, and they will get very light and fluffy, increasing wonderfully in bulk. When the tick is washed, the feathers are returned in the same manner, the tick closed, then the cheesecloth covering is washed and slipped over the tick to protect it. Pillows may be cleaned in the same manner. Of course this is not a good season for cleaning feather beds, yet fresh air will do as much as the sun to renovate the feathers.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A box of lime placed in a damp cupboard will dry it out and act as a disinfectant.

Mix starch with soapy water, for it will give the linen a beautiful gloss. This plan also prevents the iron from sticking.

Black lead will give a brilliant polish with but little trouble if a pinch of soda and a little sugar be added to it before moistening it with cold tea.

An enameled kettle which has been allowed to boil dry should be filled immediately with boiling water. Cold water poured in in such a case would cause the enamel to chip.

Stove blacking, moistened with benzine, will give a fine, lasting polish. Be very sure that there is no fire in the stove or light in the room while the polish is being applied.

Shelves for very precious china may have pads of felt to prevent chipping the dishes. When fragile plates must be piled one on another, a small, plain doll placed between them will save breaking.

## Pigs in a Blanket.

Have you ever tried pigs in a blanket for a cold night and with thin sandwiches made of brown or graham bread and butter? Allow five or six oysters for each person. Roll each oyster in a tiny blanket of bacon, cut this as a wafer, and fasten this on with a toothpick run straight through. Now lay your "pigs" in the blazer of your chafing dish and turn them over and over until the bacon is crisp. Serve on hot plates and watch them melt among "oh's" and "ah's" of satisfaction. Cold salad or green tomato pickle or piccalilli should be served with these.

## A Washable Knot.

When making knots on materials that must be laundered it is well to use the washable knot. This does not pull like the French knot, that is the only one known to meet embroiderers. Stick the needle up through the material, wind the thread around it three or four times, hold it very taut and put the needle down again as in the French knot. Then take another stitch in exactly the same place and over the loops.

This holds the knot very firm and prevents twisting when washed.

## Make Broom Bags.

To keep hardwood floors in perfect order, make canton flannel bags for the broom, then put a little bit of any good furniture polish on the duster and rub it over the canton flannel bag, and then wipe up the floors. The object of putting the furniture polish on the duster first is to have a suspicion of it only on the bag.

## BERLIN WOOL WORK AGAIN.

Fashion's Wheel Has Brought Old-Timer Into Favor.

So many of our "new things" turn out to be old things slightly disguised and brought into fashion by a turn of the wheel. Here's "Berlin work" as the latest arrival. This is work in woods on canvas in either "cross" or "tent" stitch. The cross-stitch is the easier and, on the whole, the better adapted to elaborate patterns. It was in cross-stitch that the dames of olden days embroidered the elaborate tapestries that adorned the walls of hall and castle, some of which are highly esteemed as art treasures.

If a girl is very enterprising and wishes to give a very handsome present to some friend, she could not do better than work a chairback and seat cover. The back of the chair might be worked in the coat of arms of the recipient. Cross-stitch lends itself particularly well to such conventional designs. The seat of the chair might be the crest only. Care must be taken to do the work in the very best grade of wools, as the others are liable to fade. Sofa pillows worked in cross-stitch are always acceptable, and many charming patterns (most of them old ones revived) are shown this season. Hand fire screens are very pretty, but they should be worked in silk on very fine canvas. A very little practice will enable any girl to pick out even the most complicated pattern with ease, but for the lazy, patterns are bought, already stamped on the material.—Detroit Free Press.

## PRETTY AND CHEAP SCREEN.

Beautiful Ornament for Any Room in the House.

Something beautiful in a window screen will cost you only the price of some very thin blue lawn, providing you already have a frame, and many homes have screen frames which have once done duty and only await something new in a covering. It takes a double thickness of lawn for the screen, because the designs are pasted lightly between the covers and when the light shines through the screen there is a beautiful shadow effect. One neat design is a stork standing amid cat-tails and pond lilies, another is bunches of grapes and leaves, and the odd little figures of dancing Dutch children or pretty gelsah girls make good shadowgraphs. A handsome covering can be made with white lawn, the pictures being in colors which reflect through the material. It is best to cut the patterns from paper and paste very lightly to one piece of the material after it has been tacked in place. Always iron the pieces to the material to prevent wrinkles. Or the patterns can be cut from dress goods and attached in the same manner. A large screen will be attractive if covered with cheap unbleached muslin and the figures cut from heavy paper, which show in bold relief on the white background. Shades for lamps can be made in the same manner, either with floral effect or any of the conventional patterns commonly used.

## Spice Fingers.

Cream thoroughly three tablespoons of butter with a scant cupful of brown sugar, adding a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, a half teaspoonful of each of nutmeg and allspice, a quarter of a teaspoonful each of ginger and salt. Stir one teaspoonful of sifted baking soda into one cupful of rich sour cream, and as it foams add to the spice mixture alternately with enough graham and white flour (half and half) to make a soft dough. Turn on a floured board and knead into it three tablespoons of seeded raisins, three of currants, and one each of chopped citron and candied orange peel. Roll out very thin, cut in strips with a jagged iron, then sprinkle with powdered sugar, and bake in a moderate oven until brown and crisp.—The Circle.

## Buttermilk Blucuit.

Two cups flour, one-half level teaspoon salt, one-half level teaspoon soda, two level teaspoons cream of tartar, three level tablespoons shortening, buttermilk.

Sift together the flour, salt, soda and cream of tartar. Work in the shortening with the fingers, then add buttermilk to make a soft dough. Turn onto a floured board; roll one-half inch thick, cut with biscuit cutter, and place in a buttered pan one-half inch apart. Prick the tops with a fork and bake in a hot oven for ten minutes.

## To Cut Hot Brown Bread.

Draw a clean, strong, white thread sharply and firmly across the loaf, pushing it down equally on either side. The result will be clean, smooth slices, free of the stickiness that comes from cutting with a knife.

## Brown Bread Sandwiches.

Cut brown bread into thin slices and butter. Mix grated cheese and finely chopped English walnut meats and season with salt. Spread on half of the slices and cover with the remaining slices.



# LAUNCH

## LET'S BORN TO OHIOAN.

### PRAY END WEDDING.

### KANSAS MURDER MYSTERY.

### BOOM FOR THE SHAH.

### WORK OF CONGRESS.

### PLEASE THE RIVERS.

### PLEA OF ROOSEVELT.

### FINANCIAL.

**LAUNCH**  
The weekly review of trade for the Chicago district, published by R. G. Dun & Co., says:  
Trade conditions generally would present a better showing of the recovery now taking place were it not for the hindrance caused by the recent adverse weather, which yet curtails the movement of heavy freight and delays the starting up of new work in various lines. Fortunately the difficulties are temporary, and there is more effort to widen activity in leading industries, while the demand for spring and summer merchandise obtains further stimulus from largely increased arrivals of outside buyers.  
Manufacturing is not yet relieved of the paucity of new orders and only slight headway appears in effecting gain in the output of iron, brass and wood work, but the situation is definitely more hopeful and there is gradual additions in machinery and labor force.  
An improved tone strengthens steel production, there being more encouraging inquiries for rails and structural shapes, while the booking in wire, merchant iron and pipe equal expectations.  
Pig from prices waver and this operates against the buying looked for, some heavy consumers holding back for concessions on their needs. Ore supplies on docks show less depletion than usual at this time, but shipbuilding promises well for the coming season and this prospect assures a steady run at plate mills.  
The market for grain and provisions exhibit improvements, and, together with satisfactory reports as to conditions of winter wheat, the agricultural situation affords much encouragement.  
The total movement of grain at this port is affected by lessened opportunities for marketing, 4,487,298 bushels, comparing with 7,389,470 bushels last week and 8,051,338 bushels a year ago, the decline mainly appearing in corn. Compared with 1907, there are decreases in receipts 67.9 per cent and shipments 19.1 per cent. Receipts of live stock were 333,633 head, against 393,722 head last week and 504,000 head last year. Receipts of hides, 2,238,562 pounds, compare with 2,827,800 pounds last week and 2,489,052 pounds in 1907.  
Compared with the closings a week ago, cash prices are unchanged in flour and sheep; lower in choice cattle 15 cents and hogs 25 cents a hundredweight; and higher in corn, 2 cents a bushel; oats, 2 1/2 cents; wheat, 4 cents; ribs, 25 cents; lard, 27 1/2 cents; and pork, 50 cents a barrel.  
Failures reported in the Chicago district number 35, against 41 last week and 13 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 14, against 12 last week and 2 in 1907.

**NEW YORK.**  
Distribution of staple goods by jobbers tends to advance and the large numbers of buyers' excursions draw merchants to the market, but there is a consensus of opinion that buying is in a high degree conservative, and that staple goods and what may be classed as necessities comprise the heavier part of the business done.  
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Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, standard, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c; hay, timothy, \$5.50 to \$10.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice country, 27c to 32c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 62c to 72c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c; hay, timothy, \$5.50 to \$10.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice country, 27c to 32c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 62c to 72c.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 84c to 86c; barley, No. 2, 91c to 93c; pork, meat, \$11.00.  
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lamb, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.  
New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.70; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, natural white, 50c to 51c; butter, creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c.  
Tulsa—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 56c to 58c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 83c; clover seed, \$11.50.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, choice, \$5.00 to \$5.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 white, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 51c to 52c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.07; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c.  
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The market for grain and provisions exhibit improvements, and, together with satisfactory reports as to conditions of winter wheat, the agricultural situation affords much encouragement.  
The total movement of grain at this port is affected by lessened opportunities for marketing, 4,487,298 bushels, comparing with 7,389,470 bushels last week and 8,051,338 bushels a year ago, the decline mainly appearing in corn. Compared with 1907, there are decreases in receipts 67.9 per cent and shipments 19.1 per cent. Receipts of live stock were 333,633 head, against 393,722 head last week and 504,000 head last year. Receipts of hides, 2,238,562 pounds, compare with 2,827,800 pounds last week and 2,489,052 pounds in 1907.  
Compared with the closings a week ago, cash prices are unchanged in flour and sheep; lower in choice cattle 15 cents and hogs 25 cents a hundredweight; and higher in corn, 2 cents a bushel; oats, 2 1/2 cents; wheat, 4 cents; ribs, 25 cents; lard, 27 1/2 cents; and pork, 50 cents a barrel.  
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## MICHIGAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION

### Leading correspondence:

"We, the people of the State of Michigan, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of freedom, and earnestly desiring to secure these blessings undiminished to ourselves and to our posterity, do hereby ordain and establish this constitution."

Beginning with this preamble, Michigan's new constitution, subject only to ratification of the people, is considerably an admirably drawn and rational document. It recognizes in the beginning the existence of a supreme being, and throughout it aims to preserve the rights of men.

The preparation of a new constitution at these days, when governmental conditions are chaotic and during a period of transition from an old to a new order of things, is a task of no small magnitude.

The constitution of the people, in a vigorous and conservative manner, is vigorously opposed by the radicals and as vigorously opposed by the conservatives. In the State constitutional convention which has just adjourned the extreme radical and the extreme conservative were represented, but by far the greater number of delegates, while clinging to the well-established principles of government, have yielded with moderate concessions to the demands of the school of political economy and the constitution has been framed that, it is believed, will meet with the approval of the moderate progressists as well as the mild reactionaries.

No innovations. In the new constitution the form of State government is preserved substantially as it now exists. There is no innovation either in the legislative, executive or judicial departments.

Following the preamble and a description of the boundaries of the State the new constitution contains a succinctly stated bill of rights which is similar to those of other States. It is declared that all political power is inherent in the people; that the people shall have the right to peaceably assemble, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the Legislature for redress of grievances; that every person shall be at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, shall not be taxed for the support of religion and shall possess civil and political rights without regard to religious beliefs; that every person may speak his mind freely, being responsible for the abuse of such right; that every person may bear arms for the defense of himself and the State; that the military shall be subordinate to the civil power, and the rights guaranteed by the federal constitution are enumerated.

The elective franchise is conferred upon every male inhabitant of the State, but women who are taxpayers are given the right to vote upon the purchase of public utilities by municipalities and where the municipality is to be bonded for debt.

The present legislative provisions are re-enacted. The Senate is composed of thirty-two members, the House of 100. In the new constitution the salaries of the members of the Legislature are increased from \$3 per day to \$800 for the term, with \$5 per day for special sessions not exceeding twenty days. The State census is abolished and apportionment of the State into districts, congressional and legislative, is to be made every ten years and based on the United States census.

Limitations on the Legislature. Limitations are placed on the Legislature in the matter of giving immediate effect to bills. No bill shall become a law until ninety days after the legislative session shall have closed except upon the vote of two-thirds of the members when bills provided for an appropriation or are necessary for the preservation of the peace, health or safety of the public. No bill shall be passed until it has been printed and in the possession of each House for five full days. No special act shall be passed where a general act can be made to apply and whether a law can be made general shall be a judicial question. No local or special act shall take effect until approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the district to be affected. Divorces may not be granted by the Legislature and no State paper shall be established.

No alterations with reference to the powers of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor have been made in the present constitution, except that it is clearly stated that the latter while presiding over the Senate shall have no vote. During the recent special session of the Legislature this question arose, the Lieutenant Governor exercising the right to a casting vote in case of a tie, but the Supreme Court held that the right was not conferred by the constitution.

In Michigan the judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit courts, Probate courts and justices of the peace, but in the new constitution the Legislature is empowered to create additional courts inferior to the Supreme Court. A new provision is to the effect that the Supreme Court in deciding mandamus, quo warranto and similar cases shall give no opinion giving reasons for decisions. Probate courts are given express jurisdiction in juvenile cases.

Under the heading of "Local Government" are found some of the most important provisions of the new constitution. It is in these sections that the convention has sought to confer upon townships, counties, cities and villages, the power to legislate for themselves under general laws by the Legislature.

A provision for incorporation is as follows: "The Legislature shall provide by general law for the incorporation of cities and villages; such general laws shall limit their rate of taxation for municipal purposes and restrict their powers of borrowing money and contracting debts. Under such general laws the electors of each city and village shall have power and authority to frame, adopt and amend its charter, and, through its regularly constituted authority, to pass all laws and ordinances relating to its municipal government subject to the constitution and general laws of the State."

As to Municipal Ownership. The provision relating to municipal ownership follows: "Subject to the provisions of this constitution any city or village may acquire, own and operate, either within or without its corporate limits, public utilities for supplying water, light, heat, power and transportation to the municipality and the inhabitants thereof. . . . Provided that the right to own and operate transportation facilities shall not extend to any city or village of less than 25,000 inhabitants."

Bonds to be issued for the purchase of public utilities shall not impose any liability upon any city or village, but shall require each city upon the property and improvement of such public utility, including the cost of the bonds, to be paid by the municipality within the term upon which.

In case of fire losses, the purchaser may operate the same, which franchise shall not be extended for a longer period than twenty years. The purchase of public utilities must be preceded by a vote of the electors of the city or village, and a three-fourths majority is required. On this provision of the constitution the convention was for a long time divided, and in the tentative draft public ownership provisions were required to receive a majority vote of all taxpayers. Many strong and insistent were the objections to the property qualification that the section was amended providing for a three-fifths vote of all electors.

In harmony with the policy of the State, which has always exercised a jealous guardianship over the common schools, the new constitution sets apart all moneys received from specific taxes and from the taxation of railroads, express and sleeping car companies, for the support and maintenance of the public schools, and this money cannot be diverted from such purpose by law. The constitution also requires that the Legislature shall support the Michigan university, the asylums, prisons and other public institutions now in existence.

As a result of the recent failure of the Chicago State bank, in which ex-State Treasurer Glazier had deposited a large amount of the funds of the State, action was taken by the constitutional convention to safeguard the surplus funds of the State, and it is provided that "no State money shall be deposited in banks other than those organized under the national or State banking laws; that no money shall be deposited in any bank in excess of 10 per cent of its capital and surplus, and any bank receiving deposits of State money shall show the amount of State money so deposited as a separate item in its published statements."

Unless some unheard-of construction is given to the provisions of the new fundamental law for the regulation of corporations they will likely meet with general approval. The Legislature is given power to alter, repeal or abrogate any laws conferring rights on corporations so that no permanent rights may be obtained. By a specific provision the Legislature is given power to fix rates of transportation and to delegate such rights to the State railway commission. This removes the doubt previously existing of the constitutionality of the delegation of the rate-fixing power. Mergers of railroads are strictly prohibited.

Power of Initiative. The most vigorously contested portion of the new constitution relates to the granting of the power of initiative to the people in the matter of constitutional amendments. No effort was made to secure the adoption of the initiative in matters of legislation. The provision adopted is deemed of doubtful efficiency by the advocates of the principle, and yet it goes so far as to state that strong public sentiment may be able to force a Legislature to amend otherwise not respond to a public demand. The provision is to the effect that amendments may be proposed to the constitution by petition of the qualified electors signed by 20 per cent of the total number of electors voting for Secretary of State at the previous general election. These petitions are not to be circulated in the usual way, and no voter may be urged to sign them. They are to be placed to the attention of voters by the election inspectors. If a sufficient number of voters shall sign the petitions the Legislature may submit the proposed amendment to the people, but the Legislature, by a majority vote of both houses in joint convention, may veto such submission, or it may submit an alternative proposition. No amendment to this section of the constitution may be proposed by the initiative of the people.

There are a number of miscellaneous provisions of the new constitution that are of interest. Indeterminate sentences are authorized; the clerk of the Supreme Court is placed on a salary; boards of jury commissioners may be created by vote of the people of the counties; no township may grant a franchise for any public utility unless it shall have received an affirmative vote of a majority of the electors; the State may aid in the construction of highways; no franchise shall be granted for a longer period than thirty years; the uniformity of public accounts is made compulsory and a system of auditing such accounts is provided for, and the members of the State board of agriculture, who have control of the agricultural college, shall be elected by the people.

The new constitution, regarded by the convention as so nearly perfect that it received the unanimous vote of all the delegates, is now ready for submission to the people.

It is a Good Umbrella. It was a sound, substantial umbrella, with a cherry wood stick. We found it hanging on a peg in the corner of our room in the hotel at Bruges (writes "P. P."). Such an umbrella could belong to none but an Englishman, and it at once occurred to us that it had been left behind by some former passing visitor. The umbrella was particularly interesting to me because I had foolishly come away from England without one. I eyed that umbrella as a small boy eyes a forbidden orchard. The next morning threatened rain, and I could not resist taking the umbrella tentatively from its peg, unrolling it and displaying its comfortable tent-like proportions. I put it back on the peg with a sigh and nobly went out unprotected. During the stay in Bruges my eyes and thoughts returned to the umbrella with strong fascination, and on the morning of leaving the tent-like proportions were still more acute. The angels of light and darkness struggled within me, but the good one triumphed, and we went to the station without the umbrella. We left our luggage in the hotel to be brought to us at the station by the boots. The Brussels train came in, but our luggage was missing. We took our seats, and at the last moment the boots rushed up, compensating for want of English by a large smile, and dragged our bags—and the umbrella. He threw it to us, and the train departed. It is a good umbrella.—Manchester Guardian.

The Count's Name. "I wonder how this Count Saccubyn's name is pronounced."

"Why, you start in with a noise like a soda water fountain and then trust to providence."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## OPEN LANDS IN WEST

St. Paul Road's Pacific Coast Extension Gives Entrance to Rich New Country.

### WHERE THINGS MOVE QUICKLY.

Claims Being Rapidly Taken and Towns Are Building Along Route.—Big Railroad Bridge.

Not so many years ago the western borderland of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska presented a ragged fringe of newly made farms, thrust into what then seemed a boundless, inexhaustible expanse of unoccupied, black soil—prairie lands. Sons of the farmers of that time, needing land, simply moved out ten or twenty miles upon the newly surveyed areas, choosing and occupying homestead claims, almost undisturbed by competing land hunters.

During the '80s, though, something happened. A fierce "land-hunger" replaced this creeping of settlement, this normal expansion. The Dakotas in little more than half a dozen years saw more than 850,000 entrymen settle within their borders, and 100,000 pioneers



BIG RAILROAD BRIDGE AT MOBRIDGE, S. D.

added to the population of their newly christened towns and villages.

To the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway's numerous feeders in these States, perhaps more than to any other factor, did this movement owe its existence. It drew to this prairie country not only farmers but thousands of men and women from every known occupation, drew them and made possible their successful occupation and upbuilding of these vast commonwealths as we see them to-day.

The record of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, in building its Pacific Coast extension, has never been equaled in the matter of time by any similar undertaking. Track has been laid at the rate of five miles per day, and trains over the new transcontinental line will soon be operated from Chicago to Butte, Mont., and to Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., in about a year.

The big bridge of this Pacific Coast extension, the construction of which has attracted attention as a remarkable

grows, densely luxuriant, unirrigated, rye, speltz, and particularly wheat, will grow, if the simple methods of cultivation, now no longer experimental but proven, are employed. These gray-green sage brush uplands are to be the grain fields of the near future.

Montana has an abundance of coal, from lignite to the best steam fuel known. It is doubtful whether any other section of the United States is more plentifully supplied with coal which can be so easily developed and utilized by the settler, as eastern Montana. At the first crossing of the Yellowstone, there is, in plain view of the approach, a black band along the bluff to the north two or three miles in length, ten to twenty feet thick, of solid lignite coal of the finest quality. Never again will Uncle Sam offer such princely domains for the entryman's choice. Throughout this entire country the government surveys will soon be practically complete, and before the end of the year the claim shanty will be everywhere in evidence.

University of Paris. The doctor's degree in the University of Paris is so entitled as to designate the faculty under which the work was done, as those who do literary work would receive the degree doctor of letters, etc. To obtain the doctor's degree the candidate must possess the lower degree of the corresponding division of work, submit two theses on different questions, reply to questions or objections concerning them, pay a fee of 140 francs and present 100 printed copies of one of his theses to the university. The candidate for the degree doctor of letters must write one thesis in Latin, the other in French. If in the scientific department, the theses must be on some original investigation; if in theology, the examinations are both oral and written.—School Bulletin.

Suggestions in a Name. A Scotchman in search of work was recently given employment as a laborer at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. His first job was to carry several heavy planks. After he had been at it for about two hours he went to the foreman and said:

"Did ah tell you ma name when I started to work?"

"Yes," replied the foreman, "you said it was Tomson."

"Oh, then it's a' right," said the Scot, as he looked toward the pile of planks he had yet to carry. "Ah was jist a-wunnerin' if you thoct ah said it was Samson."

Worth Reading. France has more than 300 daily newspapers. Generally the right ear is larger than the left.

Rats are an alarming nuisance in England. For every ton of gold in circulation there are fifteen tons of silver.

Germany sends 29,000,000 feathers per year to England for millinery purposes.

As a rule a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's. The weight of the pyramids of Cheops is estimated at 4,000 tons.

Loss of life in the mines in the United States is far greater than in Europe.

Every year there are 500 deaths from hunger and destitution in Great Britain.

Dr. Washington Gladden of the First Congregational church at Columbus, Ohio, has completed twenty-five years' work at that church.

## Michigan State News

TWO DETECTIVES ON TRIAL.

Charged with Abducting Marshall, Thought "Black Hand." Thomas J. Foley and Daniel T. Flannery, members of the "Scout" police, are on trial in Circuit Court in Detroit, charged with assault with intent to do great bodily harm, less than murder. The complaining witness is Benjamin Hutton, city marshal of Anna. C. D. Bell, manager of the Michigan Sugar Company, received letters last spring threatening death for himself and family unless he deposited money at a designated place. Bell secured Foley and Flannery to investigate. The detectives concealed themselves near the place where Bell placed the package. In time they saw a man come to the spot. They started in pursuit of him and fired as he fled. The officers say the man concealed himself in the house of Mrs. Gobel. The Saginaw men watched the Gobel home and later saw a man come from there. They undertook to arrest him and a fight followed. The man was Marshall Hutton, who says that he had been called by Mrs. Gobel to come to her home as she had seen men loitering in the vicinity. In justification of their action the detectives are trying to show circumstances that would implicate Hutton.

DOG BITES THIRTEEN. Rabid Animal Rages Through Antrim County—Attacks Girl.

Orville Wood, 13 years old, and John Edwards, 14, both from Antrim, Antrim county, have gone to Ann Arbor to take the Pasteur treatment, both having been bitten by a mad dog. This animal went through the county on a rampage a few days ago, biting thirteen persons in all, besides many horses, sheep and cattle. It was finally put to death by Albert Edwards, who was alone in the barnyard at her mother's house when the dog came up, springing for her face. She had a pitchfork in her hands and it was only by her nerve and presence of mind that she kept the brute from her face. It was too close to her for effective blows and before she could beat it off, three of its teeth penetrated her flesh just above the knee. The dog then entered the school near Antrim, but was driven off before it could attack the children. Young Edwards was passing along the highway, the animal biting him before he could escape. A general slaughter of bitten animals has been started and several other persons may go to Ann Arbor.

KILLS MAN AND HORSE. Train Hits Farmer Near Canova.

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## Michigan State News

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## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1437—Murder of James I. of Scotland. 1523—Imperialists defeated the French at battle of Pavia.

1544—Diet of Spire opened. 1547—Coronation of Edward VI, when only 10 years of age.

1587—Thomas Cavendish passed the Straits of Magellan. 1621—Miles Standish chosen captain of Plymouth colonies.

1746—Brussels taken by Marshal Saxe. 1770—William Scarborough, one of the builders of the Savannah, the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic, born in Belfast, S. C.

1777—Col. Nelson, with a party of American militia, defeated British troops under Major Stockton. . . . American Congress commissioned five major generals.

1778—Lord North's conciliatory bill presented in Parliament. 1780—New York ceded her rights in western lands to the United States.

1781—Congress appointed Robert Morris superintendent of finance. 1793—British flag raised over Corsica.

1797—Trinidad captured by the British under Sir Ralph Abercromby. . . . French and Austrians resumed hostilities in Italy.

1803—Ohio admitted to the Union. 1800—Drury Lane theater, London, destroyed by fire.

1810—Andrew Hofer, the Tyrolean patriot, shot by the French. 1812—British and Canadian soldiers captured Ogdensburg, N. Y.

1814—Henry Kirke Brown, who produced the first bronze statue ever executed in the United States, born at Leyden, Mass.

1834—United States concluded an indemnity treaty with Spain. 1838—City of Corinth, Greece, badly damaged by earthquake.

1862—"Thad" Lincoln, favorite son of the President, died at the White House. . . . Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States at Richmond.

1863—Arizona territory formed from New Mexico. 1864—Second Confederate Congress met at Richmond.

1868—President Johnson publicly denounced the reconstruction committee and declared Congress to be in rebellion against the government of the United States.

1867—Maximilian entered Queretaro. 1868—House of Representatives resolved to impeach President Johnson.

1874—Business section of Panama destroyed by fire. 1890—Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia.

1881—Orange Free State declared to be neutral territory. 1883—Charles Bradlaugh expelled from the British House of Commons.

1884—Gen. Gordon entered Khartoum. 1887—Congress passed a bill to retire the trade dollar.

1894—Capital of Honduras captured by the insurgents under Ortez. 1896—The Confederate States' museum dedicated at Richmond, Va.

1898—Court of inquiry began its investigation into the blowing up of the battleship Maine.

President O'Brien of the American Association has signed Gerald Hayes as umpire.

The Northern Baseball League has abandoned all idea of entering St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Jack Palmer of Newcastle, former champion of England, lasted four rounds before Tom Burns of America in a London fight.



## Crawford Avalanche.

Published by J. H. Crawford, Editor and Proprietor.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
One Year.....\$1.50  
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Three Months......40  
Single Copies.....10

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 5

## HomeCircleDepartment

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

### Praise Your Neighbor.

In our judgment or others, we mortals are prone to talk of their faults without heeding our own. And this little rule should be treasured by all:

"If you can't praise your neighbor, don't name him at all."

Men's deeds are compounded of glory and shame, And surely 'tis sweeter to praise than to blame—

Perfection has never been known since the Fall—

"If you can't praise your neighbor, don't name him at all."

Remember, ye cynics, the mote and the beam—

Pause in your fault-finding and ponder the theme—

Who has the least charity, quickest will fall—

"If you can't praise your neighbor, don't name him at all."

If we would but endeavor our own fault to mend

We'd have all the work to which we could attend,

Then let us be open to Charity's call—

"If you can't praise your neighbor, don't name him at all."

### Matrimonial Alliances.

The lack of good sense and judgment that many fathers and mothers display in regard to the matrimonial alliances of their children, amounts in very many instances, to rank idiocy. If they wish to "break off a love affair," they employ the very agent for its intensest promotion—opposition. Infatuation, so often mistaken for young people for love, is a feeble-rooted plant, that will die of itself in time, if only let alone. Parental interference, of a dogmatic kind, will very probably drive its roots to a firm depth in the soil of affection.

It is unquestionably one of the severest trials between the beginning and end of life to rear a child with great care, and then, at manhood or womanhood, behold the labor worse than lost, as it seems to the parents. It seems bitterly ungrateful. A terrible blindness seems to have fallen like a pall upon their child's mental, moral and spiritual vision.

Our attention has been drawn to this topic by a number of social revelations, not pleasant to hear, and which had their origin in parental opposition. Private marriages are resorted to; scandalous arrangements entered upon; and often, what is still more sad and deplorable, the lives of brave and high-hearted lovers shadowed for life.

After the age of twenty-one, girls who have been properly educated, are quite apt to know what they desire in a man for a husband, as their parents, and unreasonable opposition is as foolish as it is unkind. When the child of opposition leaps high in parental hearts, it would be well to ask these questions: Would marriage be the worst thing that could happen? Is my opposition fostering the best results? Is it my ambition, or my child's happiness I am seeking to promote? Has not my child the same right of a choice in a life companion that I had?

Another thing occurs at this point, that we cannot well refrain from protesting against. It is the folly, and nothing less than folly, that characterizes the conduct of far too many parents in regard to their children, and especially their daughters, who in some week moment have behaved indiscreetly, and possibly shamefully. A child is a child and no act of a parent can make it otherwise. Disinherited, anger, unkindness and abuse only aggravate such matters, and what might have been kept a private family sorrow, becomes a public scandal, so crushing the helpless victim that not even a whole lifetime of remorse and repentance can succeed in washing out the blot on her reputation. Life is so short, human happiness at best so poor and short, is there anything to be gained by making a bad matter worse, or a miserable fellow creature still more wretched? Are truth and virtue so frail and weak as to be utterly destroyed by the breath of a pitiful error? Must Christ be again crucified to teach us the beauty of charity and forgiveness?

### How to Judge Books.

Would you know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you are in when you lay it down. Has it inspired you to suspect that what you have been accustomed to think unbecomingly may, after all, be innocent, and that may be harmless which you have hitherto been taught to think dangerous? Has it tended to make

you dissatisfied and impatient under the control of others; and disposed you to relax in that self government, without which both the laws of God and man tell us there can be no virtue and consequently no happiness? Has it attempted to abate your admiration and reverence for what is great and good, and to diminish in you the love of your country and your fellow beings? Has it addressed itself to your vanity, your selfishness, or any other of your evil propensities? Has it defiled the imagination with what is loathsome, or choked the heart with what is monstrous? Has it disturbed the sense of right and wrong, which the creator has implanted in the human soul? If so, if you are conscious of all or any of these effects, or if, having escaped them all, you have felt that such were the effects it was intended to produce, throw the book into the fire, whatever name it may bear on the title page. Throw it into the fire, young man, though it be the gift of a friend; young lady, away with the whole set, though it should be the prominent furniture of a rosewood book-case. There never was such a rage for book-reading as at the present time. It is a commendable habit, only one cannot be too careful in the selection of books.

Let a young man at twenty years of age put 20 dollars at interest, instead of expending it for tobacco. Then at the beginning of the next year repeat it, and include also the principal and interest of the preceding year, and thus continue to do from year to year, until he shall have reached the age of seventy; the amount he would realize would exceed thirty thousand dollars. How many of our young men will try it?

### Tenth Congressional District Convention.

The tenth district convention, held at Bay City, Feb. 27, was a harmonious affair as expected. This county was represented by M. A. Bates of this village and C. F. Kelly of Frederic. Hon. Nelson Sharpe of West Branch and Edgar B. Foss of Bay City were elected delegates, and H. K. Gustin of Alpena and Frank L. Presida of Midland, alternates. M. A. Bates was elected as member of the Congressional Committee.

Resolutions endorsing Taft and Loud were adopted with but one dissenting vote.

Oklahoma's law providing for a state guaranty of bank deposits, marks one of the most advanced steps that has been taken in any part of the country to solve the great financial problem by restoring public confidence in banks. The provisions of the statute are of a very simple character. Each state bank is required to pay to the state banking board a sum equal to 1 per cent of its average daily deposits. Whenever this sum is depleted it shall be increased by further assessments. When a bank fails, the state bank examiner steps in and pays the depositors from the guaranty funds. These payments become a first lien on the assets of the defunct bank. National banks that wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the law may do so by paying a similar assessment, with the permission of the comptroller.

### A Nibbler.

Undoubtedly the worst pest a store keeper in a small city or town has to contend with, is the perpetual nibbler—that lemon-faced individual who imagines that the minute he steps into a store he has the undisputed privilege of finger and sampling everything he finds uncovered.

He is usually a loafer in addition to his other faults and his breed usually infest those stores where their fingers are allowed the most freedom. A nibbler will go into a store, and after satisfying himself that he is in the right place, run his dirty fingers that may have been handling chickens or just removed a "chaw" from his face, into the coffee can or pickle barrel and satisfies his longing on that score, dabs up a few nuts, goes after a banana or two with a voracity that indicates the lack of at least two day's board, then slices off a hunk of cheese (just to see how it tastes), and then as a matter of course takes a few crackers to top off the cheese.

Having satisfied his inward craving for board, he then proceeds to monopolize his surroundings as a place for lodging. The soap-box element—his partners in crime, as it were—will then be treated to impromptu speeches on the Tendency of the Times, How to Increase the Currency Circulation, If the Frozen Pump Responsible for the Rise in the Price of Milk, and other national and international questions and after setting his hearers aright on these perplexing subjects, and eaten up the profit on \$2 worth of goods, he yawns three times, (which is a recognized signal to move on to the next place and repeat the whole operation) and buys a five cent plug of tobacco or a pound of sugar and having it charged, he starts for his next hanging out place eating an apple he has unconsciously appropriated.

To a close observer, this is no pipe dream, but a condition of affairs we have seen Grayling merchants put up with for the sake of what the family of the pest might possibly buy. The only deviation from the above is that the "nibbler" very seldom fails to buy the five cent plug of tobacco or the pound of sugar when he leaves.

### Getting What You Want.

One of the great reasons for the success of the American people is that when they "go after" a thing they get it.

Generally speaking, they will not accept a substitute nor listen to a subterfuge. If they want a thing, they want it strongly enough to devote their energy to getting it.

If a man goes into a store and asks for an article, and the clerk—eager to make a sale, and knowing that he has not the specific thing demanded—endeavors to "work off" something less desirable, the customer generally expresses "himself in no uncertain terms."

Successful business men have found that it pays to give people what they want, even if the direct profit is a little less.

The store that gets a reputation for meeting the wants of customers properly—for giving them exactly what they ask for—prosper in the long run, while its more "persuasive" competitors soon or late fall in behind.

### Local News.

Treasurer Houghton has collected fully 75 per cent of the 1907 taxes.

Mrs. M. Dyer and Mrs. John Boyce were calling on Mrs. L. E. Carrier, Thursday.

Lewis McCallum and Sidney Conklyn have returned, no place like Crawford co.

Miss DeFreana was calling on Mrs. Premau, Friday.

Mrs. M. Dyer was doing business at Johannesburg, Friday.

Miss Lottie Owen and Glen are spending a few days in Grayling.

Albert Nephew came home from Detroit Thursday. He says Lovell is good enough for him.

Miss Iva Rosier was doing business at Johannesburg, Saturday.

Mrs. J. F. Spencer died Feb. 25th.

DAN.

### Hardgrove Happenings

Mrs. Dirk Schruer is on the sick list.

Mr. Date Forbes and daughter Thelma called on Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Buck, Friday afternoon.

Edward Perysian had his foot smashed last week.

W. T. Kirkby has returned from a visit "home"

Martin Green of Traverse City is visiting Claude Kirkby for a few days.

Mrs. R. D. Hazelton was on the sick list last week.

Mrs. Hardgrove, who has been slowly gaining after a prolonged illness, has not been feeling as well for the past week.

### Maple Forest Flashes.

Mrs. H. Ensign is visiting her mother, Mrs. Louis Dallaire.

Miss Rose Henne of Grayling is visiting friends in Frederic and Maple Forest.

Farmers are now busy putting up ice.

It is a treat to see the sun shine, if it could stay for a while we could stand to lose some of our beautiful.

Mrs. John Anderson is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Oaks returned to the home of Mrs. Deckrow last week.

### Good for Everybody.

Mr. Norman R. Coulter, prominent architect, in the Delbert Building, San Francisco, says: "I fully endorse all that has been said of Electric Bitters as a tonic medicine. It is good for everybody. It corrects stomach, liver and kidney disorders in a prompt and efficient manner and builds up the system." Electric Bitters is the best spring medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter as a blood purifier. It is used by J. C. at A. M. Lewis & Co.'s drug store.

### \$100.00 Reward

for the arrest and conviction of anyone cutting green timber on any of our lands in Crawford county. Report the same to Charles L. DeWale, Prosecuting Attorney, of Rosamond, Michigan. Settlers are welcome to any down wood or dead timber, for fuel. Michigan Central Park Co., 115 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. dec-5-3m

### Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.  
At a session of said Court held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the twenty-seventh day of February A. D. 1908.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hulda Ryckman, deceased.  
David Uriah Ryckman having filed in said court his petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, now on file in said court be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to David Uriah Ryckman, the executor mentioned in said will, or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, That the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1908 at two o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVANCE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTESSON, Judge of Probate.  
A true copy.  
WILLINGTON BATTESSON, mar-5-3t Judge of Probate.

# Eternity

The boys and girls we cannot neglect at any time. The great men and women of the future are the boys and girls of today and they deserve to be properly shod in good shoes.



STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER

"Eternity" school shoes have two full soles from heel to toe that are put on with screw fasteners. That's why they keep the feet always warm and dry and the soles can't rip and pull apart. As they have a neat, drowsy appearance, these shoes can be used for both service and dress.

Remember—"Nothing Lasts Like Eternity."

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

## Money Making Dairy Feeds

BUY THE BEST FEED FOR THE LEAST MONEY FROM MICHIGAN'S LARGEST FEED DEALERS  
The Best Feed Makes the Best Stock

To the readers of this paper who do not know us we will state briefly that we are without question the largest and best known feed dealers in the State of Michigan. Our products are sent far and wide and every customer is a satisfied one. We know the feed market from A to Z, and handle such a large volume of business that we are able to quote lowest prices for highest quality of goods. We note here some of the advantages to be derived from dealing with us: Lowest prices, lowest freight rates on account of our central location, no cartage charged, prompt service, quick delivery, large stocks, great assortment, goods absolutely guaranteed, and money back if not satisfactory.

As an introductory offer, to get acquainted with you, we offer the following special, which should interest every stock owner.

## Cotton Seed Meal \$1.45 Cwt

\$29.00 Ton

The best milk producing feed on the market. Contains 41 per cent protein, 9 per cent fat, 8 per cent ammonia, and 6 per cent nitrogen. It contains 8 1/2 times more Protein than any other feed. Comes in 100-lb. sacks, and every sack has an analysis tag attached. A feed that goes farther than any other. Increasing the richness and flow of milk. On this special offer if you desire we will ship you a few sacks of Cotton Seed Meal at the ten price. You should not fail to take advantage of this offer. You can't go wrong in sending us an order. There is no one in the state who can give you as good SERVICE and PRICE.

Owing to the close price at which we sell, we are obliged to ask for cash with your order—but you take absolutely no risk, as we positively guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Send for our interesting literature on feeding. It will prove of value to you. We co-operate in every possible way with our customers, and you will find it pays to deal with us. Send your order today. Price may be higher tomorrow.

MUTUAL SUPPLY CO.

JACKSON, MICH.

IF YOU  
Are Blind  
I CAN NOT

make you see, that is if the sense of sight is destroyed.

But what I can do in a great many cases is to PREVENT you from going blind, if you do not neglect your eyes too long.

What would you take for your sight? Stop and consider a moment what that means, and then come and have your eyes properly examined.

C. J. HATHAWAY,  
Graduate Optometrist.

## REDUCED

ONE WAY COLONIST'S

FARES

TO POINTS IN

ARIZONA, IDAHO, CALIFORNIA, MONTANA, UTAH, OREGON, WASHINGTON, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, MEXICO, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tickets on Sale

March 4th to April 30th 1908.

For particulars consult Agents

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Depend on us  
For Medicines

We fill doctor's prescriptions with the greatest accuracy and care. There is no carelessness, guesswork or indifference about the way we make up a prescription. We not only follow the doctor's directions with rigid precision, but we use only the purest and freshest drugs.

Our prices are, nevertheless, quite reasonable. We sell many effective ready-prepared remedies for specific ailments. If you are troubled with rheumatism you will find

REXALL  
RHEUMATIC CURE

goes straight to the trouble, going through the blood, it dissolves all the mineral irritants, neutralizes the uric acid and eliminates the other various impurities responsible for the disease. Two sizes 50c and \$1.00.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.,

(The Rexall Store)

DRUGGIST AND BOOKSELLERS.



EDISON  
PHONOGRAPHS

What is---

MORE ENJOYABLE

than an evening spent listening to a good Phonograph with a fine selection of records. Records that appeal to your every mood can be had from

C. J. HATHAWAY,  
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

1878. 1908.

# The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

ATTEND

OUR  
CLEARING SALE

AND

Save Money.

A. KRAUS & SON.

### The Best Laxative for Children.

Parents should see to it that their children have one of the best of all medicines for the bowels, and that is, a laxative. It is not only good for the bowels, but it is also good for the stomach, and it is also good for the lungs, and it is also good for the liver, and it is also good for the kidneys, and it is also good for the bladder, and it is also good for the uterus, and it is also good for the vagina, and it is also good for the prostate, and it is also good for the testicles, and it is also good for the epididymis, and it is also good for the vas deferens, and it is also good for the ureters, and it is also good for the urethra, and it is also good for the bladder, and it is also good for the uterus, and it is also good for the vagina, and it is also good for the prostate, and it is also good for the testicles, and it is also good for the epididymis, and it is also good for the vas deferens, and it is also good for the ureters, and it is also good for the urethra, and it is also good for the bladder, and it is also good for the uterus, and it is also good for the vagina, and it is also good for the 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## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 5

### Local and Neighboring News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A \$ following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

#### For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

You should hear the Edison records for March, on sale at Hathaway's.

The ice-man's harvest is over as his barns are all filled.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next year's reading at once.

Mrs. O. A. Gibbons of Roscommon has been the guest of Mrs. F. O. Peck and family this week.

LOST—A fountain pen. Finder will please return to this office and greatly oblige the owner.

Removing the earth to repair a break in the sewer, found the frost had penetrated about three feet.

Everybody ought to hear Prof. Laird, Friday evening, on the subject of 20th century education.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams of Bay City are spending a few weeks at the home of their daughter, Mrs. R. Roblin.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

LADIES—You will be interested in the new line of hand-painted china at Hathaway's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wilcox are enjoying a visit from their son, Forest, who has been north in the woods this winter.

Mrs. Mark S. Dilley, one of the old settlers of Frederic, now living in Pa. was the guest of Mrs. R. P. Forbes this week.

FOR SALE—A fine young team half brothers, closely matched, good drivers and good workers, sound and all right. O. PALMER.

A jolly little crowd of boys met at the birthday party of Kenneth Kay Crandall, Tuesday afternoon, March 3 and had a jolly time.

The teachers' institute to be held here next week promises to be the best ever. Let every teacher in the county be present and learn all up-to-date methods possible.

FOR SALE—Household goods consisting of cook stove, heater, gasoline stove with oven, 24 yards of linoleum, parlor lamp, hanging lamp, secretary case and open bookcase. Inquire of Mrs. O. R. Filkins.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will hold their regular business meeting at the home of Mrs. Robinson, tomorrow afternoon. All members are requested to be present at the usual hour, 2.30 o'clock.

March came in Sunday, roaring and blowing and snowing in a way that would make any self-respecting lion green with envy, but now, according to tradition, after six weeks of March we will get some weather.

Our neighboring villages of Boyne City and Mancelona each suffered from disastrous fires last week, with loss from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The fire at Boyne City is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

The C. O. R. gave a sleigh-ride party Friday the 28, each inviting a friend, after which they were taken to the home of Miss Ethelyn Woodfield, had the best of suppers, then with games finished a most enjoyable evening.

Mrs. Ella McIntyre is made glad by the arrival of her sister, Mrs. Nelson Forbes of Denver, who has not had a sleigh ride in over 20 years. We imagine she can have enough now, and that her coming will add the complete recovery of Mrs. McIntyre, who is now convalescing from her long illness.

An exchange says that this is how we live: Pierced by the pin trust chilled by the ice trust; roasted by the coal trust; soaked by the soap trust; doped by the drug trust; wrapped by the paper trust; bullied by the beef trust; lighted by the oil trust; squeezed by the corset trust; and spiced by the pickle trust.

Prof. Madray, one of Michigan's specialists in penmanship will open his writing school Monday afternoon, March 9, in High School room. If you are a poor writer put your pride in your pocket and join this class. \$2.00 pays for twelve lessons. Private pupils 35c. per hour. The winner in this class will receive \$2.50 in gold. Bring Gillott's 604 pen and legal cap paper.

At meeting called by Village Committee, C. O. McCullough was chosen chairman, and R. W. Brink secretary. Purpose of the meeting was explained as being: to organize a Business Men's Association. The objects and benefits of such organization were discussed. The chair appointed the following committee of five to draft constitution and by-laws and submit them at a meeting to be held March 16, for approval: Jas. W. Sorenson, Marlin Hanson, Geo. Mahon, Melvin Bates, Jos. Burton. Meeting adjourned to meet March 16.

TO RENT—A good 5 room house with cellar. F. BORROR.

Miss Blanche Pratt entertained a number of her girl friends at her birthday party last Friday evening.

Mrs. C. J. Hathaway was suddenly called home Sunday by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. F. N. Leroy of Orion.

Mr. Morgan, travelling agent for Park, Davis & Co., Detroit, rendered a solo with pleasing voice last Sunday evening, in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Ladies' Union will hold their regular business meeting with Mrs. R. W. Brink, Friday afternoon, March 6th. All members of the congregation are cordially invited.

Registration in the University Hospital at Ann Arbor shows that 3,288 patients were treated during the past year. This exceeds by far the enrollment of any previous year.

Geo. Hartman who went to the Detroit hospital for treatment, is reported improving rapidly, and is expected home soon. We have since learned that he seems failing again.

News comes from Riverdale, Cal., that an average of one carload of oranges every twenty minutes has been packed and shipped east from there during every day of the past week, allowing nine hours for a day.

A recent ruling from the postal authorities at Washington is that a paper containing a news item of someone "holding the lucky number" in a drawing contest, or any similar expression shall not be entitled to mailing privileges of the postal department.

The Con Con raised the salaries of six star officers at their meeting Feb. 10. The Governor who received \$4,000 now gets \$5,000, the Attorney Gen. from \$800 to \$5,000, state treasurer from \$1,000 to \$2,500, auditor general from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and secretary of state from \$800 to \$2,500.

The Juniors and a few of their friends were entertained by Minnie Kraus at her home last Thursday night. Pedro was the game of the evening. The first prize was won by Irene Burton. Light refreshments were served at the close of the games and the guests departed Happy? I should say!

A. C. Hendrickson will in a few days leave Grayling for their childhood home in the old world, as this climate seems not to agree with his health. Since coming here Mr. Hendrickson has built up a good business at his trade as a tailor, and is recognized with his wife as such members of society as we would rather retain than lose.

Rev. Samuel P. Todd, Field Sect. of Alma College, occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church last Sunday. In the morning Mr. Todd spoke on "The Three Crosses in the Plan of Salvation." In the evening Mr. Todd spoke on "The Divine Origin of Foreign Mission." Both sermons were appreciated very much by the people of Grayling.

#### School Notes.

Pupils received monthly report cards Wednesday in High School. Eabern Olson is back in High School again after two weeks illness.

The Seniors and Sophomores held a class meeting at the home of Miss Hazel Wilson, Monday evening. Cards were the amusement of the evening and a dainty lunch was served at the close of the evening.

Clothes-pin social Thursday evening at the school house. Ladies please bring two clothes-pins dressed alike and a lunch for two. Fortune teller in attendance. Thursday evening, March 5. Sophomores and Seniors. In Ours Too.

Sitting in the Library. Poring o'er the news, One can see some pretty sights, Yet mind his P's and Q's. Sitting in the Library, Looking up a rhyme, One can see some funny things, Many and many a time.

Here charming maiden sits, Reading German fables, Object of a loving glance, From just across the table, There a jaunty Senior hides A smile behind his book, Thanking all his lucky stars For only just a look.

Now and then a Junior wies Hunts a magazine, Taking care to move a chair To he'll sure be seen, The Sophomore tries to study hard And wrinkles up his brow, But there upon the printed page, He sees her face somehow.

The Freshman too is not beyond Our silent observation, For there he sits with chair tipped back, Defying gravitation, Sitting in the Library, Chasing idle dreams, You can spy as well as I Amusing little scenes.

#### No Use to Die.

"I have found out that there is no use to die of lung trouble as long as you can get Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. J. P. White, of Rushboro, Pa. "I would not be alive today only for that wonderful medicine. It loosens up a cough quicker than anything else, and cures lung disease even after the case is pronounced hopeless by the doctor. This most reliable remedy for coughs and colds, la-grippe, asthma, bronchitis and hoarseness is sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co.'s drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

#### [OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, March 3, 1908. Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. J. F. Hum, President in the chair. Present Trustees Fournier, Peterson, Kraus, Clark and Amidon. Absent, Trustee Connine. Meeting called to order by the President. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved. The Council then proceeded to settle with the treasurer. Moved and supported, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and placed on file. Motion carried.

#### REPORT.

To the President and Trustees, of Common Council of the Village of Grayling.

Your Finance Committee would certify as follows: That we have examined the Village Treasurer's books and compared them with the Clerk's, and find them correct. Further that we have examined the Village Treasurer's report and compared it with his books and find it correct, to wit:

Report of Village Treasurer.

Contingent Fund.

March 4, 1907 bal on hand \$ 863.49

Total receipts for year 2318.50

" " Incldg bal on hand \$3181.99

Disbursements. \$2247.96

Disbursed during year 934.03

Bal on hand March 2, 1908 \$3181.99

Total \$3181.99

Highway Fund.

March 4, bal on hand \$ 296.09

Total receipts for year 1,854.55

" " Incldg bal on hand \$2,150.55

Disbursements.

Disbursed during year \$1,719.47

Bal on hand March 2, 1908 431.17

Total \$2,150.55

Total amount in hands of treasurer March 2, 1908, \$1,365.20.

Signed. HOLGER HANSON, Treasurer.

Certified to by H. PETERSEN, A. KRAUS, Committee.

Moved and supported that we take a recess for 15 minutes. Motion prevailed.

Upon expiration of 15 minutes, the board was called to order.

Moved and supported, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted, except bill 3, which is referred back to be itemized, and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

#### REPORT.

To the Hon. President and members of Common Council of the village of Grayling.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Claims and Accounts, would recommend, that the following bills be allowed, as follows:

NAME. CLM'D ALLWD

1. J. Nelson's plow \$ 20.25 \$ 20.25

2. C. P. Robinson, lab 3.50 3.50

3. S. H. Co wat 1907-08 250.00 250.00

4. J. H. Shultz, etc sup 1.67 1.67

[Signed]

H. PETERSEN, A. KRAUS, Committee.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

Proceedings of the Board of Health.

Grayling, March 2, 1907.

Special meeting of the Board of Health convened at the Court House.

J. F. Hum, President in the chair. Present Trustees Fournier, Kraus, Clark, Peterson and Amidon. Absent Trustee Connine. Meeting called to order by the President.

On motion the bill of Henry Bates of \$3.00 was certified to and ordered presented to the board of supervisors for payment.

Moved and supported, that the bill of J. S. Harrington of \$43.87 for service as health officer be allowed as charged. Motion prevailed.

On motion the board adjourned.

H. P. OLSON, Clerk.

#### Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath March 8, 1908.

Morning service, 10.30 a. m.

Sabbath School, 11.45 a. m.

Y. P. C. R. meeting 6 p. m.

Evening services, 7 p. m.

T. C. L. meets next Wednesday, at 7.00 p. m.

Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Subject for tonight:—"Leviticus."

All are welcome.

REV. W. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

#### Frederic Freaks.

Mrs. Crawford of Lexington is visiting at Mrs. S. J. Yates'.

Mrs. Frank Brady of Mackinaw is visiting at John Brady's.

Mrs. Thos. Cresaky is now staying with Mrs. Geo. Hunter.

Miss Anna Birch is able to be out again.

Grandpa Blaine is quite sick.

Mrs. W. Wilson has returned from her visit.

Mrs. Gardner of Cheboygan visited her son Lewis over Sunday.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. W. Horner is sick.

Rev. Wm. Terhune was called to Lovell last Wednesday to conduct the funeral service of Mr. J. Spencer who died of consumption. She moved there from southern Illinois, and leaves a sister, husband and two year old daughter to mourn her loss.

Mrs. M. Dilly is visiting at the home of Mrs. Eli Forbush. Her residence is now at the old home in Penn.

Will Kirby was doing business in town last week.

Lucy Ingalls has had the lagrippe for a few days.

Mrs. Geo. Gregory of Topanabas visited Mrs. Yates last week.

You ought to see

OUR DISPLAY IN

Post Cards

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Foreign and Local Views

New Cards every Week

We want your

Post Card Business.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

Sorenson's Furniture Store.



**Mo-KA COFFEE**

Its widespread popularity is proof of its quality.

**Premium Gifts**  
not necessary to sell Mo-Ka Coffee.

When you buy Mo-Ka you pay only for Coffee That's All Coffee

Ask your dealer for MO-KA, the high-grade Coffee at a popular price.

20¢ THE POUND.

ENGLAND SAYS  
NO ALUM  
IN FOOD

and strictly prohibits  
the sale of alum  
baking powder—  
So does France  
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods  
has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum,  
when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—  
**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

and be very sure you get Royal.  
Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

#### M. E. Church.

Sunday, March 8th.

Preaching service at 10.30 a. m.

Sunday school at 11.45 a. m.

Epworth League at 6 p. m.

Prayer Meeting on Thursday at 7.

The Calendar club will meet on Monday, March 9, at 2.30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Keeler. The president especially requests that every lady who represents a month or is a helper may be present at this meeting.

The Sunday School board met last Tuesday evening at the home of Dr. Merriman and elected the following officers:

Superintendent—L. D. Tower

Asst superintendent—Dr. Merriman

Secretary—Emma Knight

Treasurer—Lillian Bates

Organist—Florence Smith

Choir—C. J. Hathaway

Teachers will be elected on Thursday evening of this week.

All are invited.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

#### Best Dealer in the World.

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#### Danish Lutheran Church.

Sunday, March 1st

Regular Service 10.30 a. m.

Evening Service 7 p. m.

Rev. M. Iversen of Mariette, Mich., will preach at both of these services.

All are Welcome.

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Is the one you pay out for a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They bring you the health that's more precious than jewels. Try them for headache, biliousness, constipation and malaria. If they disappoint you the price will be cheerfully refunded at A. M. Lewis & Co.'s drug store.

#### Teachers' Institute.

There will be a teachers' institute in Grayling, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 12, 13 and 14. It is hoped that every teacher in Crawford county will be present. Prof. S. B. Laird of Ypsilanti Normal and Miss Lucy Sloan of the Mt. Pleasant Normal will be with us. This insures a pleasant and profitable institute. Teachers, close your schools, two days and get out of the rut. Prof. Laird will lecture Friday evening on the following subject: "Twentieth Century Education."

J. E. BRADLEY, Co. Commissioner.

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Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.



# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## REWARD MORE; PUNISH LESS.

**By Samuel Pannepacker.**  
My experience when on the bench led me to the conclusion that men do wrong things less through wicked inclinations than because of a failure to see the consequences of the acts which they commit. Crime is generally the result of weakness of character and inability to understand clearly the situations which arise. A wrong initial step is taken in some direction, and where it leads the individual falls to see. The way to help men to be better is to find out what it is that is good in their conduct and give them due credit and commendation.  
The world is slowly and steadily improving. Men are better in their conduct than ever before, and we should all look forward as we progress to a diminution of the number of criminal offenses rather than to the increase of them. Most of these new-fangled crimes arise from the relations of men to money, and this kind of legislation indicates what in my view is the most serious of our national ills.  
The best of men are strengthened by recognition and appreciation, the worst may be encouraged to better effort by the approval of their fellows, and all of us will be improved by the cultivation of altruistic sentiments and the repression of destructive propensities.

## WOMEN SHOULD NOT SACRIFICE THEMSELVES.

**By Bernard Shaw.**  
It is not surprising that our society, being directly dominated by men, comes to regard woman not as an end in herself like man, but solely as a means of ministering to him. The ideal wife is one who does everything the ideal husband likes, and nothing else. Now, to treat a person as a means instead of an end is to deny that person's right to live. Woman, if she dares face the fact that she is being so treated, either must loathe herself or else rebel.  
The young wife finds that her husband is neglecting her for his business; that his interests, his activities, his whole life, except one small part, lies away from home; and that her business is to sit there and mope until she is wanted. Fortunately things do not remain forever at this point. The self-respect she has lost as a wife she regains as a mother, in which capacity her use and importance in the community compare favorably with those of most men in business. She is wanted in the house, wanted in the market, wanted by the children; and now, instead of weeping because her husband is away in the city thinking of stocks and shares instead of his ideal woman, she would regard his presence in the house all day as an intolerable nuisance.  
It depends altogether upon the accident of the woman having some natural vocation for domestic management and the care of children, as well as on the husband being fairly good natured and livable with. Hence arises

## NATURE'S INTELLECT IS LIKE MAN'S.

**By Maurice Maeterlinck.**  
Nature, when it wishes to be beautiful, to please, to rejoice, and to show itself happy, does almost as we would do. I know that in speaking thus I speak a little like that man who wondered why Providence always made the big rivers flow nearly the large cities; but it is difficult to view these things from another point of view than the human.  
The Genius of the Earth, which is probably that of the entire world, acts, in the life struggle, exactly as a man acts. He uses the same methods, the same logic. He attains his end by the means that we employ; he hesitates, he eliminates, he recognizes and corrects his errors as we would do in his place. He invents painfully, little by little, after the fashion of the workers and the inventors of our studios. He struggles just as we do against the heavy mass, enormous and dark, of his own being. He knows no more than we do whether he is going. He searches, he discovers little by little. He has an ideal, often confused, but in which one nevertheless distinguishes a mass of large lines which rise toward a life more spiritual. Materially he arranges infinite resources; he knows the secret of prodigious forces which we do not know; but intellectually he seems strictly to occupy our sphere; we do not say that he exceeds its limits.

## HUMAN GOVERNMENTS ARE CHILDISH.

**By Anne Besant.**  
In economics also it is probable that a stage of competition and misery was necessary for the evolution of individuality, and that man needed to grow first by combat of bodies and then by combat of brains; by the constant claim of the individual to plunder according to his powers and opportunities. None the less it is true that this stage shall be outgrown, and we shall learn to substitute co-operation for competition, brotherhood for strife. But we can only outgrow it by cultivating unselfishness, trust, high character and sense of duty, for we must improve ourselves ere the body politic of which we are constituent parts can be healthy.  
May it not be possible to influence public opinion to value men and women for greatness in intellect and virtue, in self-surrender and devotion, and not for wealth or luxury? May not the wealthy learn that it is an essentially infantile view of man to value him by his show instead of by his worth, by the number of his material wants rather than by the grandeur of his spiritual aspirations? Wherever the ideal is the possession of material goods combat must be the social condition, since material goods perish in the using, and possession by one excludes possession by another.

## Blue Roses

"Will you marry me?"  
"Certainly not!"  
There was no indecision in the clear voice, and Arthur Shirley's face grew anxious.  
"Why not?" he persisted.  
"You had better ask why. To begin with, I am an old maid, and—I don't like men, and—and you have chosen a most inconsiderate time to worry me. As if I had not worries enough already. Look at this Bessie Brown! Blighted, and the show so near!"  
Rita Clay's statement lacked accuracy. She was four-and-twenty, clear skinned and gray eyed, and she had the prettiest crinkle in her golden-brown hair. There was a crinkle on her brow as well at this minute, as she gazed distractedly from her importunate lover to the wilted spray.  
Shirley frowned.  
"I'm talking of marriage, which is a serious thing," he objected, "and yet you persist in putting it second to a lot of roses that have the measles!"  
Rita's heart acknowledged the justice of his reproach, and she instinctively seized on the offending point to turn it into a grievance.  
"Your remarks just prove," she said, "that you and I are not in the least suited. Our tastes are different. You don't care a bit for flowers!"  
"I grow roses."  
"You don't. They grow themselves!" Shirley's voice grew more anxious.  
"But Rita," he urged, "when the show is over, and you have no more distractions, promise me to think quietly over what I have said. Keep your answer till then."  
"My answer is final, and you need never refer to the subject again, for you have no more chance than you have of growing—a blue rose!"  
The dark band of clouds in the east that had brought blight to the roses had also blighted poor Shirley's hopes. When he had been ordered to the booth of the stock exchange to the cool glades of Durlay, he had disobeyed his doctor by putting a double strain on his shattered nerves. For he fell in love. At first he worshipped in silence, for Rita was indifferent and thorny, and he adopted the right tactics. Rita helped him to grow roses!  
Everyone in Durlay grows roses—beautiful roses, too, in spite of the fact that no one possessed any exact scientific knowledge. But the climate and soil were congenial, and the roses evidently liked the attentions they received. Instead of being a remote Surrey village, the little hamlet must have been the corner of Persia, so sweet the perfume of the rose in summer, the essence of pot-pourri in winter. Rita was natural, therefore, that the day of the year was the Durlay show.  
The following evening, when he had stepped out on his lawn to smoke his pipe, he greeted his fair neighbor with his usual friendliness, and conversed pleasantly, and only when he saw the lack of her eyes, as she industriously arranged roses, did he suddenly sympathize. He also had policy, for Shirley, from the day of Rita's eyes, recovered his nerve, and in

five minutes had the audacity to ask her opinion about an ailing bud.  
The bait was too tempting, and a minute later Rita was on the wrong side of her fence, putting Shirley right about his treatment of his flower. Friendly relations restored, the girl made him a present of a confidence.  
"Just think," she said, "I have heard to-day that Dr. Barton is going abroad, and won't compete for the best collection of blooms at the Rose Show. He always beats every one. And—and I believe, at least, I have a chance of winning it. I shall never have one again, and you can't think how excited I am about it."  
The queen of the flowers is as sickle as most despotic sovereigns, and with the caprice of her sex, had chosen to thrive under Shirley's careless treatment and ignorant experiments in a manner that surpassed all the results of Rita's tender care. A fatal blunder had been made by the lover—for the pupils' roses were finer than the teacher's.  
"They look wonderfully promising," said Rita, with a quiver in her voice. "You will have to compete, and I am sure you will get the prize."  
"Not against you. I won't!"  
"You will! Do you think I will let you give me the prize out of pity? And if you don't win it with such lovely buds as these, I shall be fearfully disappointed!"  
Shirley stared hard at the flowers to avoid seeing the tears gather in Rita's eyes. He had grown roses solely to please her, and they had given him away.  
For two days he worried over the problem, reckless of the advice of the nerve specialist. At the end of the second evening he thought he saw a way out of his difficulty, with beaming eyes, he called out joyfully to Rita, who, as usual, was hovering over her roses.  
"You are bothering over Bessie Brown, I know," he called. "And you are fighting the blight with a woman's weapon—sopsuds. Aren't you, now? Just like a woman—not an idea above spring cleaning! Now I have brought you some splendid scientific stuff I used for my flowers. Give it a trial, and Bessie will be as clean as the dew by the show!"  
Rita accepted the tin with gratitude, and Shirley went home happy.  
He slept the sleep of the just that night; but about 2 o'clock he woke up suddenly, and sat up in bed, his mind invaded by a horrible suspicion. Hastily slipping on dressing gown and slippers, he stole out to the tool-house. By the light of his candle, he espied a tin on one of the shelves, at the sight of which he gave a groan. If his heart had been light when he fetched the blight destroyer, the shed had been dark, and with the calmness of despair, he realized that he had given Rita the strongest weed-killer in his possession.  
Further sleep was impossible. He dressed, and sat reading till the sun's rays grew high. Then, with furtive steps, he stole like a murderer to the scene of his crime. Climbing Miss Clay's garden wall, he slunk over to the faded Bessie Brown. In a moment he knew the worst. The dainty flower, whose dignity had been insulted by the rank odor, had curled up each delicate petal in disgust, and hung on the branch, a wilted ball.  
A light step behind him made the man turn. To his horror, he saw Rita tripping down the path, radiant as the summer's day. Shirley fixed his eyes

## Popular Pulpit

### INSPIRATION OF HOPE.

**By Rev. Guy A. Jamieson.**  
Rejecting in hope—Romans xii. 12.  
This is but one link in a chain of tersely put elements that go into the making of Christian character. But without this one link, that St. Paul has in the very heart of the chain, the strength of the chain, whatever the beauty and power of the other links, will be a rope of sand.  
When the soul has no longer the power to hope, no matter what the darkness of the passing hour, it has lost the divine spark that makes life worth while. As long as the soul has hope it has courage, it has faith, it has life—and it will fight and struggle and refuse to know defeat.  
Hope engenders all the qualities of strength—it is the very foundation of them. It gives joy and sunshine to life, to work, to every aspiration. We can rejoice in hope, but without it we can only wall and mourn. Out of hope grows patience and endurance, and these virtues are twins. Patience to endure; endure because we are patient, and both because we have hope—because we can look beyond the moment and see the flash of sunrise on the distant horizon.  
Hope enables a man to keep a cool head, a dumb tongue, a sweet temper under the most trying circumstances, because he can rejoice in hope in the knowledge that nothing lasts forever, that perhaps the next turn of the wheel of fortune may lift him to the coveted height and if it doesn't because of his hope he does not despair, but silently works and struggles on.  
But let the man lose hope, let the divine spark die in his bosom and set him down amid all that perplexes, annoys, condemns and hinders and he will make of him a weakling or a madman. But all these are insignificant things when the soul that hopes compares them with the victories and achievements he believes await him in the future and he finds strength to master the spirit of resentment, anger and despair.

It was a hope of this kind that enabled St. Paul to say: "Our light afflictions, which are but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."  
So hope not only works in us the power to endure present struggles and hardships but it gives us the opportunity to develop the strength through which we are to overcome in the end.  
Find the strongest and most firmly rooted oak of a forest and you will find one that has best combated the fury of a thousand storms. Go find a man who stands high among his fellows and you will find a man who has passed through some of the hard places of life, who has suffered and fought, but because of his hope and the vision it inspired has overcome and won. He rejoices in hope. Go find the saint, the beautiful poised Christian character, who breathes the spirit of the Christ, who is touched with sympathy and loves everything that is weak and helpless, everything that struggles and suffers, and you will find a soul that has passed through the fire, a soul that has met temptation and has fought and fallen and not up and struggled on till with the fighting there has come strength and understanding and the spirit that in the end has conquered, rejoicing in the hope, rejoicing in the victory seen from afar.

We must not despair; we cannot afford to grow skeptical because the Christ does not come in our own way and in our day. But He is coming. He is here, if the world will only look up and behold Him. It is only by rejoicing in hope that we will in a measure attain. I know how disappointed we are often with our lives, how sometimes we almost despair of ever making of them the beautiful thing we would like to see them, but, rejoicing in hope, in patience, we must endure till the Christ comes to us, till we come to Christ. Hope will steady our lives, fill them with visions of attainment, with inspiration that will carry us toward the heights and anchor our souls to the eternal.

### CHRISTIAN MEekNESS.

**By Rev. John J. Donlan.**  
Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land—Matthew 5. 4.  
The world does not esteem meekness. This virtue is looked upon as impracticable because it is held as a negative quality among the forces required of practical living.  
The error most persons make is in identifying meekness with weakness. But Jesus Christ would not have counseled meekness as one of the finer qualities of life if it were a workaday legitimate endeavor in our workaday struggles. It is not reasonable to suppose that He would have placed a heavy handicap on those who seek to follow after Him.  
No, indeed. Christ left us in His own life a beautiful example of what meekness may accomplish, and yet He was one of the bravest of men in that He lay down His life for His friends. The scriptures too tell us that "Moses was a man exceeding meek above all men that dwell on earth," but he stands out prominently as a man who did things.  
The meek man is a type of a great moral force among us, for he is capable of self-control and self-denial. At all times he is master of himself and is able to limit his activity within the bounds of solid principles. This is the same of perfect strength, to be able to do and yet exercise restraint. The meek man may be compared with the steel, but with this difference, that while the steel made passivity of emotions the end for which he labored, the meek man exercises or restrains his passions out of love of God. He but follows the example of Christ, who said, "Learn of me, for I am meek

## THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

**The Ninety and Nine.**  
There were ninety and nine that safely lay  
In the shelter of the fold,  
But one was out on the hills away,  
Far off from the gate of gold;  
Away on the mountains, cold and bare,  
Away from the shepherd's tender care.  
Lord, thou hast here thy ninety and nine;  
Are they not enough for thee?  
But the Shepherd answered: "One of mine."  
Hast wandered away from me,  
And tho' the way be rough and steep,  
I go to the desert to find my sheep."  
But none of the ransomed ever knew  
How deep were the waters crossed,  
Nor how dark the night which the Lord went through  
Ere he found the sheep that was lost.  
Out in the desert he heard his cry:  
"Twas sick, and helpless, and ready to die."  
But all thro' the mountains, thunder riven,  
And up from the rocky steep,  
There rose a cry to the gates of heaven:  
"Rejoice! I have found my sheep!"  
And the angels echoed around the throne:  
"Rejoice! for the Lord brings back his own!"

and humble heart," and for this came the promise of reward in the words, "and you shall find rest for your souls."  
The weak man, on the other hand, never has a chance of exercising meekness. He never overcomes, but yields to the opposing currents of nature. "The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" behold him bending as the willow before the storm. But as only he who bears the brunt of the battle really knows the danger of the fight, so also it is only the man of strong impulses that knows the difficulty of conquering them.  
"Do thy work in meekness," says Ecclesiastes, "and thou shalt be beloved above the glory of men." It is, moreover, a mistake to fancy that meekness can come from flying from your fellow men or by living a life of doing-nothing, for meekness is not to be found in conditions, but in the hearts and characters of men—in a heart that palpitates with a fellow feeling and in a character that grows broader with loving activity.

In the acquirement of meekness neither submission, surrender nor self-effacement count unless these are fortified by the enduring grace of enlightenment reflected in the gospel's teaching. To be like clay in the potter's hands, to assume a "worm of the dust" attitude, to become a door mat for all men—this is not meekness, but a degradation that affronts God who made men to His own image. So the task of the meek man is not to crush the thought of his mind, but to train it; not to break his will, but to strengthen it; not to drag out of him his affections, but to purify them. And in this way he shall grasp the golden cup of opportunity and drink of it whenever it is passed.  
In this manner the meek "shall possess the land," because such a man shall command every resource within reach; he shall compel permanence of perfection; he shall have superabundant energy for proper moments, but with all there shall be a perfect unfolding of his soul in the calm of a fixed purpose, co-operating with Him who was the personification of meekness, who was indeed  
Meek and lowly, pure and holy,  
Chief among the blessed three.

### LIFE IN FACE OF DEATH.

**By Rev. Charles F. Aked, D. D.**  
Text—"I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord."—Psalm cxviii. 17.  
These words were inscribed upon the walls of Martin Luther's study. They were the incarnation of his courage and his faith. This solid earth of ours has never shaken under the footfalls of a braver man than he. And with these words from an unknown Hebrew poet that great German man breathed forth his defiance of death and hell, his unshaken faith in the living God. "I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord."  
Luther lived his strenuous life in the midst of dangers. Hour by hour as the years sped on he looked death in the face. In perils from his own countrymen, in perils from the heathen, in labor and travail, in watchings often, he carried his life in his hands as he went about his Master's business. The best part of his life was lived, and the best part of his work was done, inside the four walls of that book-lined room where, as often as he lifted his eyes from his desk, he read, "I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord."

When death comes in the common course of nature, almost invariably it comes as a blessed release from pain and weariness, and is often more than welcome. Sometimes, in strong, sweet lives there is such a consciousness of immortality that "to be with Christ is far better," and the hero "greet the unseen with a cheer." But the horror of death is in the life unfinished, in the sense of work not done. This is the thick darkness which can be felt through the white of the night. To die, while so much is yet to do! To die, while the battle is raging hotly and the trumpet calls each man to his post! To die or to live as in a death-in-life, helpless, effortless, useless way, while a million voices cry the need of redemptive toil—that it seems to me, must exceed in bitterness a thousand fold the actual pains of dissolution.

May the God of life and death grant unto us to live so near unto Himself that when the hands of our life are really run—be that hour late or soon—when heart and flesh fail us, and we know Him to be our strength and our portion for ever, not merely from the bed of death, but from the grave itself, we may proclaim our radiant faith; I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord, who brought life and immortality to light in the Gospel of His Son!

## FARM AND GARDEN

**Liming the soil which is sour will help.**  
The amount consumed above the life sustaining point brings the profit.  
Liberally fed animals not only produce more but better manure than poorly fed ones.  
The practicable line of production is to maintain good health with early maturity.  
Better methods, better stock and better tools have doubled the productions of more than one farm.  
Proper shoeing of the horses in the winter means much to their comfort as well as to the sound condition of their hoofs.  
Plan the beginning of a system of crop rotation next season. Keep a record of the results and see whether it does not give better crops and leave the land in more productive condition.  
Let the sunshine in—into your soul and into the cow stable as well. The first, the sunshine of God's love, will sweeten life, and the other, the sunshine of God's sun, will sweeten the stable and contribute to the health and contentment of the animals.  
Bristles are all right, but do you like to see them on the back of a man? They will grow there, though, if you don't give your hogs the best care you can. The man who makes a hog of himself for the sake of saving 2 cents today will find that he will lose \$2 tomorrow by not having pork to sell.  
When you are feeding out a bunch of hogs there is nothing pays better than the use of a tank heater. It is surprising how hogs will go through a severe spell of weather on dry corn and water with the chill taken off. It is cheaper to warm the water with coal, wood or coal than to do it with corn after the hog drinks it.  
Some onion growers claim that carbolic acid emulsion often gives satisfactory results in combating the onion maggot. Dissolve 1 pound hard soap or one quart soft soap in a gallon of boiling water; add one point of crude carbolic acid, and emulsify by agitation. One part emulsion is used to thirty parts of water applied at the root.  
There are no better friends to have in the garden or on the farm than the toads. If they could be protected and encouraged to live there, they would eradicate many of the grubs and cutworms. The great enemy of the toad is the small boy who kills many every year of the useful animals. The boy regards this as innocent sport, not knowing that the toad is a most valuable insect destroyer.  
No one with the instinct of self-preservation should attempt to drive a horse without first assuring himself that the animal is under proper control, and no horse should be considered as fulfilling that condition unless he can be easily and comfortably be held with one hand. A good test of this may be made, says Suburban Life, before mounting the box by taking hold with one hand of both reins between the horse's mouth and neck, but not near enough to the bit to pinch the jaw, and trying to make him back; if this can not be done without much effort the horse is not fit for a novice to drive; either his mouth is too hard, or more properly, he is improperly fitted.

### The Farm House Walk.

Muddy walks will make a nagging wife sooner than any other single feature in farm life, unless it be poor wood. Many who have the front yard in good condition wade through mud and slush from barn to kitchen many times in a week, every time tracking mud into the house.  
A few loose boards are the primitive remedy. These are easily misplaced and look bad. Gravel is in many localities a neat and clean remedy, the great objection being that it is hard on the shoes.  
Coal ashes also offer a cheap walk, but with the same objection, though to a less extent. Yet as they suggest utility for a product usually in the way they find favor in many instances.  
A very small cash outlay the farmer may as easily have a cement walk as his city brother. He would perhaps have only the cement to buy, and as a rule being easily obtained near home. The work is easily done and the pleasure of attaining neatness and permanency is worth a little trouble.  
Aside from the saving of labor in keeping the kitchen clean the economy on floor covering is worth considering. For dust and dirt wear out carpet and oil cloth quickly. The saving of foot-gear will in a year or two pay for the first cost of the walk.  
Try it in the back yard first and it will soon be extended to the front.

### Teaching Boys to Grow Alfalfa.

The Farmers' Institute of Brown County, Illinois, is doing a good work by teaching the boys how to grow alfalfa. They are given the study of balistics and books upon alfalfa written by competent authorities and are then required to pass a written examination upon their knowledge of the same.  
Good prizes are offered for the best papers upon the subject. The first premium is the payment of all expenses in attending the short course at the college of agriculture and other premiums are given for second and third best papers.  
The Illinois Farmers' Institute has done excellent work in teaching the

### The Horse or Motor?

On the ordinary farm the animal is still of greater service than any mechanical force. The steam plow is good on the large area, but the man of small means and having under his control a small farm will depend on the horse or the ox, the mule or the cow. Which kind he shall use must be governed by the conditions under which he works. It may be surprising to those living on the prairies of the West to learn that even oxen are still used for the work of plowing. But on hilly, stony land the ox is still valuable for a plow animal. The fact that he is slow makes him the more valuable, for when the plow is moving among stones and roots it is better that it move slowly than rapidly. But on the lands of the West, says the Farmers' Review, a fast-moving animal is needed, and the ox is outclassed. The same variations apply to the use of plows drawn by electric motors and to greater plows driven by steam. Some experiments have recently been made in Germany to determine at just what point the steam plow is more valuable than the plow drawn by horses or oxen. The conclusion is reached that it is impossible to make an estimate. In the report the cost of power machinery for plowing and cultivating small farms is said to be prohibitive, but where farmers owning large areas can co-operate and buy a steam plow this is declared to be a matter of economy.

### Moldy Corn.

Not a few farmers are of the opinion that the mold lives in the soil or in the rubbish of the field, especially if the moldy ears are thrown down when found or are left in the field, and thus is carried over from year to year, says a writer in the Bloomingtown Pan-graph. Perhaps the mold is not so apparent this season as usual, because of a lack of just the kind of weather to propagate it.  
One of the best corn experts in the state (H. A. Winter of Wenona) said last year that he believed this dry rot may have been the cause of so much poor seed corn. It frequently happens that an otherwise good-looking ear has a trace of mold around the tips of the grains just next the cob, perhaps only on one side or one end, and so is overlooked when the seed selection is made.  
It seems as if it would be a good time to stamp out the mold when there is a small amount of it, by destroying every ear that can be found.  
From what is known of this disease it certainly would be a safe and practical thing to make special pains to prevent any of the moldy ears from remaining in the field or the corn crib to contaminate sound corn.  
Instead of dropping a moldy ear to ground, or letting it remain in the husk on the stalk, when discovered, every such ear should be snapped and thrown into a box attached to the side of the wagon.  
When unloading at the crib, every ear at all affected with the mold should be separated from the other corn, throwing it into a box or barrel provided for the purpose. There is very little feeding value, even for pigs and chickens, in corn so damaged, and it would better be destroyed by burning.

### Bees In Winter.

It is not necessary to go to the expense of buying the finest grades of white granulated sugar, for a straw colored sugar will answer just as well provided it is crystallized. Molasses sugar should, however, be avoided, because it contains burnt or caramel sugar which is injurious to bees. In feeding, the writer prefers to use the feed lukewarm if possible and late in the day so that the bees will gather the feed mainly by night. This helps against robbing. The entrance to each hive should be small during feeding operations as a further precaution against robbing practices. In wintering out of doors there is nothing better than a double-walled hive packed with chaff, straw or paper.  
Roofing paper fabrics afford excellent protection to exposed hives, says the Farmers' Voice. Some protect hives by placing them in a row and covering them as they would outbuildings. Others put them in clumps. The main idea, of course, is to protect against long continued cold weather. Bees cannot stand cold, at least not lower than 70 degrees. But the best plan of wintering bees in most of our Northern States is by means of a dry cellar in which a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit can be steadily maintained. In addition, it should be dark, noiseless and well ventilated. Where there is a door to the cellar inside a building it is best because this door to the stairway can be left open and yet no light can get in. In addition to this there is no disturbance of the bees during their long sleep. It is likely they will come from their torpidity with little loss, besides requiring very little food—not more than ten pounds perhaps.

A good many bees die during the winter, so many as to be quite alarming to a beginner. They are the old veterans, and in any case would die of old age and hard work, so do not be alarmed. Some beekeepers provide a space beneath the frames for the dead bees to fall into and the same space affords an excellent opportunity for the bees to cluster together something like half a sphere. They are warmer than if kept separated by the combs. They leave the cluster occasionally to go after food, but soon return to their comrades in the cluster. They murmur contentedly as if all they had to contend with was one long, long night.







